



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## SEPTEMBER 4.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Fifteen members present.

*On the Bed-bug and its Allies.*—Prof. LEIDY remarked that it was commonly supposed that the swallow, pigeon, and bat were infested with the bed-bug, and that those animals introduced the insect into houses. Packard (Guide to Study of Insects, 551) observes that the bed-bug “lives as a parasite on the domestic birds;” and adds that a gentleman informed him “that he has found a nest of swallows on a court-house in Iowa swarming with bed-bugs.” Westwood (Introd. ii. 475, note,) says it is certain that bed-bugs “swarm in the American timber employed in the construction of new houses.” “In the western part of our country,” continued Prof. L., “I frequently heard that bed-bugs were to be found at any time beneath the bark of the cottonwood and the pine. In these positions I never found one, nor have I ever found the insect except in the too familiar proximity of man. Recently, when in the West, while watching some cliff swallows passing in and out of their retort-shaped mud nests, built under the eaves of a house, I was told that these nests swarmed with bed-bugs, and that usually people would not allow the birds to build in such places, because they introduced bed-bugs into the houses. Having collected a number of the bugs, as well as others from the interior of the house, specimens of both of which are submitted to the examination of the members, I found that while the latter are true bed-bugs, *Cimex lectularius*, the former are of a different species, the *C. hirundinis*. The bugs infesting the bat and pigeon have likewise been recognized as a peculiar species, with the name of *C. pipistrelli*, and *C. columbarius*.” Prof. L. further noticed that the habit of the *C. hirundinis* was similar to that of *C. lectularius* in the circumstance that the bugs during the day-time would secrete themselves in crevices of the boards away from the nests. After sunset he had observed the bugs leave their hiding-places and make their way to the nests. From these observations it would appear as if the peculiar bugs of the animals mentioned did not reciprocally infest their hosts.

*On the Growth of Coccus Indicus.*—Mr. RYDER remarked that the termini of the branches of *Coccus indicus*, as observed in the Horticultural Hall in Fairmount Park, were coiled to the left about objects that came within reach. These terminal coils, which simulated tendrils in form, would, if straightened out, measure 6 to 8 inches in length. The buds upon them appeared to be aborted or rudimentary, and as soon as the coil was securely